MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ID NO

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 2, 2016/2017

MAX2043 - SCREENWRITING

(All section / Groups)

08 MARCH 2017
9.00 AM – 11.00 AM
(2 hours)

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT

1. This Question paper consists of **5** pages with **24** Questions only.

2. This exam paper consists of TWO parts:

Part One	**Multiple Choices**	– Answer **ALL 10** questions	20%
Part Two	**Fill in The Blanks**	– Answer **ALL 10** questions	20%
Part Three	**Short Answer Questions**	– Answer **ALL 4** questions	60%

3. Print all your answers clearly in the Answer Booklet provided. Make sure you print your ID number on your Answer Booklet clearly before submitting it.

Part One: Multiple Choice Questions: 10 questions (20%)
Answer ALL Questions in the answer booklet.

1. The _____ (also called the inciting incident) is when the protagonist of the story is prompted to change, and make a choice. It usually occurs halfway through Act I, and will drive the dramatic action for the rest of the movie. This stage is what forces the character(s) to go on a journey.
   A. exposition
   B. the lock-In
   C. rising action
   D. point of attack

2. Which of the following statements is FALSE about the script format?
   A. The slug line is an introduction of a scene which appears on a single line, and contains the location information and time of day.
   B. The action sets the scene, describes the setting, and allows you to introduce your characters and set the stage for your story.
   C. Dialogues should always be written in the present tense.
   D. The Action line can be written in more than one paragraph.

3. Archetypes were first introduced by which Swiss psychologist.
   A. Sigmund Freud
   B. Carl Jung
   C. Abraham Maslow
   D. Carl Rogers

4. The element of *tension* in a dialogue can be created by making full use of these techniques EXCEPT:
   A. Interruption
   B. Diction
   C. Silences
   D. Shifts in tone and pace

Continued...

5. Which of these is TRUE for every screenplay:
   A. Every screenplay follows the 3-Act structure
   B. Every screenplay follows the Hero's Journey
   C. In every screenplay, a human tries to solve a problem/conflict
   D. None of the above

6. Before you can start writing a scene, you should first decide about:
   A. The purpose and ending of the scene
   B. The first line of dialogue in the scene
   C. The characters included in the scene
   D. The scene's climax

7. A dimensional character consists of _____.
   i. costume
   ii. philosophy
   iii. action
   iv. emotional life

   A. i, ii, iii
   B. ii, iii, iv
   C. i, iii, iv
   D. All of the above

8. _____ is where characters do not answer direct questions, change topics, or give unrelated comments to allow tension to build slowly. Often they discuss more than one topic through a casual conversation.
   A. Interpolated Dialogue
   B. Directed Dialogue
   C. Misdirected Dialogue
   D. Modulated Dialogue

9. _____ is not a usual element for the screenwriter to design in a film script.
   A. Camera angle
   B. Character's personality
   C. Dialogue
   D. Action

Continued…

10. The following are usually found in treatment writing EXCEPT
    A. Passive words such as: *should, will, might* and *maybe*.
    B. All the important conceptual elements in the story
    C. Structured in several acts, with a beginning, middle and end
    D. Surprise twists in the story, such as a mysterious ending.

Part Two: Fill In The Blanks: 10 questions (20%)
Answer ALL questions. Answers can be a word, a technical term or a name.

1. A catalyst needs to take place in Act I to keep the story rolling. It can be in the form of an action, a piece of information, or a _____.

2. The _____adds fun and humour to the story. When times are gloomy or emotionally tense, this character archetype gives the audience a welcome break.

3. The _____is a protagonist who lacks conventional heroic qualities such as idealism, courage, and morality. These individuals often possess dark personality traits such as disagreeableness, dishonesty, and aggressiveness.

4. A _____is a brief (usually one-sentence) summary of a television program, film, or book that states the central conflict of the story, often providing both a synopsis of the story's plot, and an emotional "hook" to stimulate interest.

5. A scene can advance the story, reveal the character and _____, ideally all three of them.

6. During _____ (stage of The Hero's Journey) the hero deals with the consequences of his or her actions while confronting the dark forces of the Ordeal. It also marks the hero's decision to return to the Ordinary World.

7. Treatments read like a short story, except they are told in the_____ tense and describe events as they happen.

8. The goal of a character is essential for the character's well-being. The goal brings the protagonist in direct_____ with the goals of the antagonist.

9. _____ is a dialogue line that reveals what a character thinks but does not say. It gives the dialogue more energy because the audience needs to engage in the dialogue and think deeper to fill in the blanks.

10. The spine of the character is determined by the relationship of _____ and action towards goal.

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Part Three: Short Essay Questions: 4 questions (60%)
Answer ALL questions. (15% each)

1. Define the following terms that are commonly used in screenwriting and storytelling (15%):

i) Black moment (5%)
ii) Inward journey (5%)
iii) Special world (5%)

2. A believable character is dimensional. They are not only some stereotypical and superficial character types. Explain the three aspects of creating a *dimensional* character. (15%)

3. A *scene* is the dramatic situation created by the scriptwriter to serve a particular purpose in the story. What would a scriptwriter consider when to *start* and to *end* a certain scene? Please explain. (15%)

4. Tension is energy in a dialogue. Identify and explain the techniques to create tension in a dialogue to make it more engaging and interesting. (15%)

End of Paper.